

Death of Chief Justice Taney.

We received to-day by telegraph, the news of the death of Chief Justice Taney, who expired at his residence in Baltimore, last evening, at the advanced age of 87 years. Whatever feeling of admiration may have been entertained for his eminent abilities as a justice, his decision in the Dred Scott case will leave an enduring shadow on his memory.

The Gazette in Dixie.

A Chaplain in one of the Wisconsin Regiments, appended the following complimentary notice of the Gazette to one of his letters:

"I thank you for your Gazette so kindly sent me. It is read with avidity and reaches me several days sooner than the large package, which frequently fails to reach as at all.

The citizens read the Gazette after the soldiers have read together the news. We like the paper dearly as it gives us 'good cheer' to traitors."

Query.

Where did the Milwaukee Sentinel get the letter of Matt. H. Carpenter, Esq., which it published on Thursday.

At the beginning of the war the government took the hides from dead horses and buried their flayed bodies at Ball's Cross Roads and elsewhere, at a cost of fifty thousand dollars a year. Now it receives from a firm at Alexandria, Virginia, fifty thousand dollars per annum for permission to take the dead animals off its hands. So in this operation the country nets a saving of one hundred thousand dollars every twelve months.

The Hazard Powder Company have lately completed a beautiful Gothic church at Hazardville, Ct., for the use of their workmen. It is perfect in all its details, including a solid silver service, presented by the members of the company resident in New York. The church was consecrated on the 29th ult. by Bishop Williams, of Hartford.

We understand that at an election of directors of the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad, to fill vacancies, held in New York recently, Wm. B. Ogden and a controlling majority of Northwestern railroad men were elected.

The Copperheads in Dayton have been illustrating their peculiar fondness for liberty of speech, by egging and stoning a Union meeting. The Hon. L. B. Guise was one of the speakers attacked.

PRESENTATION OF A SWORD TO COLONEL PAINE.—A number of the friends of Colonel Byron Paine, presented that officer with a very handsome sword, ash and belt on Saturday morning last.

The Copperhead papers are always prating of "Lincoln's hirelings," but their candidate still persists in holding the position of one of Lincoln's hirelings, at a large salary.

The New York Daily News continues to insist that General McClellan shall "assert publicly, as he does privately, that he will favor an immediate cessation of hostilities."

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS, author of the "Potiphar Papers," etc., is the Union nominee for Congress in the Fifth (Long Island) District of New York.

A Bank Note and Lithographic Company has been organized in Chicago, with a capital of \$50,000.

Petroleum oil has been discovered about three miles northwest of Lockport, New York.

SHARP ANSWERS.—At one of the hotels in Augusta, last Saturday, the landlord said to a boarder:

"See here, Mr., the chambermaid found a lady's hair-pin in your bed this morning, and it will not answer."

"Well, replied the boarder, 'I found a woman's hair in the butter this morning, but it did not prove you had a woman in it.'"

The two men looked at each other for about ten seconds, when each smiled and went his way, no doubt pondering over the peculiarities of circumstantial evidence.

BARTING.—An ardent admirer of Little Mac, offered to bet \$200 against \$500 that Abraham Lincoln would not be elected next President. A gentleman promptly covered the money.

Republicans freely offered over bets last night on the election of Gen. Paine in this Congressional District. No takers.—Daily Wisconsin.

Mrs. MAJOR GENERAL ROSECRANS and Mrs. MAJOR GENERAL SHERMAN were both in Cincinnati on Friday.

Stocks or cows and personal property have increased in value from two to three hundred per cent., since 1862. Have you increased your insurance in proportion? It costs double to build now, over and above what it did in 1862. You may well ask, am I insured? and if so, am I in the company that are able to stand up against the breakers that are just ahead? Look out for squalls about these days. Grant, Sherman & Co., are likely to injure the small fry. Dimock, of Insurance Headquarters, Lippin's block Janesville, Wis., has the sound Old Companies that have been through the wars before. You will have the same agent to deal with five years from now that you had five years ago and that you have to-day. We pay when we lose.

Oct-14w1m-114.

Two good second hand pianos for sale cheap at Darling's music store, Myer's block.

Sowing and Reaping.

(For the Janesville Gazette.)

We remember that the Chicago Times of a recent date, assumed to preach a little, having probably taken a few cheap lessons in democratic homilies,—but whether from Henry Clay Dean, Mathew Hale Smith, Chauncey O. Burr, or some other clerico-political ronegato, we will not presume to say. The Times discoursed of "sowing and reaping." This is certainly an important theme, and one that the bogus democrats may well take into serious consideration. In making the announcement that "those that sow the wind must reap the whirlwind," the Times probably surprised its copperhead readers with a statement that they had never read before. We will venture to say that the quotation is sufficiently interpreted in the past and present condition of the bogus democratic party. That party—not the true democratic party, but the disaffected fustions, fragments, and fug-ends of all parties, has sowed the wind and now it is reaping the whirlwind; and the reaping will not cease till after the November election; nor will it cease even then. The furious whirlwind, the result of iniquitous sowing, will sweep on, until the Chicago platform democrats, the Chicago Times itself, and other treasonable sheets are swept into a common and dishonored grave.

The Times is evidently unused to preaching. It has a good text, and that is the only good thing there is about its sermon. It talks about the reaping of this war and its thousand concomitant evils from the sowing of abolitionism. There is a slight mistake here. The Times must certainly have taken its homiletic lessons from a bogus professor. The truth is, a miserably corrupt democracy was sown, and the very natural result was a harvest of James Buchanan, Jefferson Davis, Chicago platform traitors! This is the whole story, told in few words. The Times may be an oracle in its party, so far as the preaching of its political doctrines is concerned, but it is a very poor exponent of the practical tendencies and results of its preaching. The careful student of our political history knows how, when, where, by whom, and with what intent this diabolical war was begun. The important and essential facts of the case are potent to oven the commonest observer. To charge this war upon abolitionism, upon the Republican party, or upon the Administration of Abraham Lincoln, is one of the most barefaced falsehoods to which unscrupulous demagogues ever gave shameful utterance.

A Democratic Fugitive.

Harrison H. Dodd was a bright and shining light among the Indiana Democracy. Living at the State Capital, he was on various occasions selected to fill important party positions. What may have been his position socially or financially we know not, but he seems to have been recognized as a first-rate Democrat. Hence, when the treasonable order of the Sons of Liberty, answering to the O. A. K. organization in this State, took root in the Democratic party in Indiana, Dodd, who appears to have gone into the movement with special zeal, was given a responsible station in the society. In this position he made himself peculiarly active. Preparations were made on a large scale for resistance to the State authorities, and to revolutionize the Government. With a view to this, large numbers of muskets and revolvers were purchased of Eastern manufacturers, and shipped to Indiana, Dodd being the principal agent in the business.

But unfortunately for Dodd, the authorities were on the alert, and when he succeeded in getting his carbines and pistols into Indiana it was merely to find them seized by Federal officers, and himself in the clutches of the law. Poor Dodd! there was quite an amount of indignation and sympathy manifested by Democratic journals and stump orators on his account. His arrest and the seizure of his guns, amounting to several thousand stands, and filling a large number of cases, were denounced as another "Lincoln outrage," a case of "arbitrary arrest," and the story of Dodd—the Democratic Dodd—being engaged in a treasonable conspiracy, was pronounced a political "mare's nest"—all "chops and tomato sauce," as one of our contemporaries described it. But all this indignation and sympathy did not release Dodd from prison, or get him out of the scrape. He was indicted for treason, and put on trial for treason, and, what was worse, the evidence was remarkably clear that he was guilty of treason. Indeed it was merely to find them seized by Federal officers, and himself in the clutches of the law. Poor Dodd! there was quite an amount of indignation and sympathy manifested by Democratic journals and stump orators on his account. His arrest and the seizure of his guns, amounting to several thousand stands, and filling a large number of cases, were denounced as another "Lincoln outrage," a case of "arbitrary arrest," and the story of Dodd—the Democratic Dodd—being engaged in a treasonable conspiracy, was pronounced a political "mare's nest"—all "chops and tomato sauce," as one of our contemporaries described it. But all this indignation and sympathy did not release Dodd from prison, or get him out of the scrape. He was indicted for treason, and put on trial for treason, and, what was worse, the evidence was remarkably clear that he was guilty of treason.

But the gallows has been cheated of its due. Dodd has escaped, says the telegraph, Canada or Dixie will doubtless soon realize the benefit of his society, while the loyal community of the Union will be well rid of his presence. To the latter the manner of his escape will probably be quite as profitable, although justice will not be as well served as if his departure had been through the gallows-drop. To Dodd himself, the mode of his exit would appear to be a matter of indifference, since better would it seem to be dead, than to be doomed to wander through the world with the brand of traitor on his brow.

In his flight from his home and country, at the midnight hour, a fugitive and traitor, the general public has probably seen the last of Dodd. Henceforth, should he not be apprehended and punished, he wanders an outcast and criminal—an object of avoidance to others and of misery to himself. His punishment will only be the greater from being protracted. He deserves his fate, and loyal, patriotic men can have no commiseration for him. Yet he is merely a minor criminal. The greater criminals are such as Vallandigham, Voorhees, Long, Medary and others, whose instrument Dodd has been. He has listened to their teaching, and become poisoned with their doctrine.—Missouri Democrat.

The Homoeopathic College in Philadelphia is prosperous.

A Romance of the War.

(From the Memphis Argus, Feb.)

We learn from a gentleman lately from Morganza, La., that there is now being tried at that place, by court martial, a New York regiment charged with attempting to betray his men into an ambush, and desert them to the enemy. It seems that the unfortunate young man became enamored of a young lady, the daughter of a wealthy planter, residing not far from the coast, and that desiring to make her his wife, he proposed and was accepted on conditions that he would betray his command to Confederate forces to be conveniently ambushed, he deserting to the enemy, who, it was also stipulated, would give him a commission in the rebel service. In an ill-starred moment the unfortunate man degraded himself, and accepted the proposition. He consented to the betrayal of his comrades, even unto death, with whom he had fought, and by whom he was regarded as an honorable and brave soldier, and who looked to him for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the position he had been placed in by his Government.

Accordingly, plans were laid, and the commander of the Confederate forces near by communicated with a proper pretext given, on the day appointed, the whole force in Morganza was marched up in search of the enemy, who, it has been asserted, had been deserting upon the neighboring plantations to a degree destructive to the interests of the planters, who were, by the guerrillas, interdicted from raising a crop. However, before they had gone far in the way, the Colonel commanding, from the awkwardness of the traitor, suspecting that all was not right, halted the column, and posting pickets securely, immediately commenced an investigation, which culminated in the confession of a Sergeant of one of the companies, who had been entrusted with the secret by the Adjutant. The Colonel, thereupon marched his men back to quarters, and promptly ordered a court-martial for the trial of the officer, who, there is little doubt, will be convicted, and, of course shot.

The Rebels are Democrats.

Look at the rebellion from beginning to end, and you will find that it has been engineered by Democrats. You cannot forget that James Buchanan, a Democrat, was President, surrounded by a Democratic Cabinet, while the rebellion was allowed to organize and to gather strength without interruption. Wherever you look now in the rebellion, there you find the old Democracy, into which is absorbed John Bell and his followers, arrayed against their country. Look at individuals; you will find the larger half, constituting the controlling power of the old Democratic party, is now in arms against their country. Look at States; you will find that all now in rebellion were, at outbreak, Democratic States. It is natural that the associates and allies of these rebels should be engaged in devising apologies for rebellion.

Fellow citizens, in all this vast Union whether the Union as it was or the Union as it is, there is not a single Republican in arms against the Government, or sympathizing with those who are. There is not a traitor among them. Here is a distinction between the two parties, which is as broad as the space between earth and heaven. It is because the democratic party is at this moment so utterly mischievous and disloyal, so really dangerous to our country, and so bitterly hostile to liberty, that I speak thus plainly. Soft words will not do in exposing that combination at Chicago, where the two factions commingled into one. Call them, if you please, Pharisees and Sadducees. They are something more and something worse, if possible. They are the unnamed guerrilla bands of Jefferson Davis, who have stolen into the Free States. I have used this language before. If I repeat it now, it is because I wish to put 500,000 men on guard against those criminal marauders, who, at this moment of peril, are ready to prey upon their country.—Charles Sumner.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 13.—The gold market is without any special sensation or movement. Speculations are quiet and price steady, opening at 203 and fluctuating during the morning between that figure and 204. During the p. m., it was strong and firm at 204.

New York, Oct. 13.—At the dry goods auction sales to-day, Penobdy & Bro's brown sheeting brought 29 against 204 at 27 two weeks ago, and Rocky Pond 314 against 284.

Miscellaneous.

MEDICAL ADVICE.

INDIAN DOCTOR!

Medicines and prescriptions for all

CURABLE CASES.

Consultation Free. Attention given to Fevers, Chills and Fevers, Dyspepsia, Diarrhoea,

FEMALE COMPLAINTS!

SEMI-ANNUAL. VENEREAL DISEASE, &c., &c.

Letters of inquiry containing a three-cent stamp will be promptly answered. Address Box 633 Janesville, Wis. Office on Washington street, two doors south of Hartline street.

FLAGS FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

TRANSPARENCIES,

FLAGS, BANNERS,

Badges, Eagles, Spears, Poles, &c.,

got up in the best style, at the lowest prices and at the shortest notice for any of the clubs in town or country.

Flags lettered to read both sides, with letters as attached so as to be removed after the election, without injury to the flag.

Painting in all its Branches

with neatness and dispatch by—

C. W. Hopkins.

Shop on River street, over Adam Wilson's, Postoffice Box 633.

PAY RUM—A pleasant, refreshing

and cooling beverage. An excellent article for the land or bar, and also for adding to water for washing, especially in warm weather. For sale by

W. J. DIMOCK, 204 W. W. ST. C. W. HOPKINS, People's Drug Store.

VARNISHES—Very superior Tur-

entine Varnishes, greatly improved by age, for sale at

W. J. DIMOCK, 204 W. W. ST. C. W. HOPKINS, People's Drug Store.

TOILET ARTICLES BRUSHES,

Combs, Port Monies, Wallets, Pocket Knives, &c. A good assortment at the residence of

W. J. DIMOCK, 204 W. W. ST. C. W. HOPKINS, People's Drug Store.

LOCAL MATTERS.

RAILROAD DIRECTORY.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Chicago & Northwestern.

GOING NORTH. GOING SOUTH.

Day Express, 2:10 p. m. Day Express, 4:20 p. m.

Mail and Express, 2:10 p. m. Mail and Express, 4:20 p. m.

St. Paul & Northern Pacific, 2:10 p. m. St. Paul & Northern Pacific, 4:20 p. m.

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NATIONAL UNION NOMINATIONS.

For President,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

For Vice-President,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORS AT LARGE.
W. W. FIELD, **H. L. BLOOD.**

DISTRICT ELECTORS.

1st—**GEO. C. NORTHRUP.**
2nd—**JONATHAN BOWMAN.**
3rd—**ALLEN WARDEN.**
4th—**HENRY F. TURNER.**
5th—**HENRY J. BELITZ.**
6th—**A. S. M'DILL.**

FOR CONGRESS,
2nd District—**J. C. SLOAN.**

FOR SENATOR,
17th Dist.—**WM. A. LAWRENCE.**

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
1st Dist.—**DANIEL JOHNSON.**
4th Dist.—**E. P. KING.**
3rd Dist.—**SOLOMON C. CARR.**
5th Dist.—**JOHN B. CASSIDAY.**
6th Dist.—**DANIEL MOWE.**

Union Republican County Nominees.

For Sheriff—**THOMAS EARLE.**
Register of Deeds—**C. C. KUEHLER.**
County Treasurer—**SAMUEL HENDERSON, JR.**
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors—**L. JAMES.**
Clerk of the Circuit Court—**LEVI AIDEN.**
District Attorney—**JOHN H. BENNETT.**
County Surveyor—**S. D. LOCKE.**
Coroner—**S. C. BURNHAM.**

The Lesson of the Hour.

We believe that the most fully and porversely blind McCrellan man in the country must now see that the cake of the Little Mackerel party, is nothing but dough. The overwhelming, crushing defeat which they have experienced in Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania and Indiana on the general ticket, as well as the unprecedented loss of members of Congress, most clearly indicates a total rout for the peace snook party in November. When it is remembered that such districts as have been disgraced on the floor of the popular branch of Congress by such traitorous scoundrels, as Pendleton, Pugh, Long, Cox, White and Vallandigham, in Ohio, Small, in Maine, or three or four of similar principles in Pennsylvania—have been aroused to a sense of their shame and degradation, and have shaken off those pestilent vipers, Union men may well feel encouraged, and rebels, North and South, may be preparing to flee the wrath to come. It will not be forgotten, that at Chicago, the delegates from Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana, solemnly pledged all those states for the nominee of that convention, and when the peace wing got all they asked for in the platform, and the notorious Vallandigham moved McCrellan's nomination he made unanimous; the unanimity of the party was thought to be secured.

But these recent elections must tend to disabuse the minds of those men, if it be that any of them were ever so foolish as to believe that the peace doctrines enunciated by the Chicago platform could be endorsed by the people at the ballot box. The most sanguine copperhead in the land will not pretend for one moment that McCrellan can carry either of the States in November in which his aiders and abettors have been so signally defeated in October. When the polls closed on the 11th of October in the States just named, McCrellan was just as really beaten as he will be when the voting ends on the evening of November 8th; for the people have already decided in their hearts that it shall be so. He is not only a little mackerel, but he is a dead one; and his friends and followers might as well be preparing for the funeral obsequies.

It must not be forgotten that in the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, the contest turned upon merely local issues, and that large numbers of voters who were induced to vote the copperhead ticket there through prejudice or favoritism, will not think of such a thing when the true issues of the canvass will be presented to them in November, but will keep correct step to the music of the Union. In Indiana the issue was more clearly defined in the election of a Governor; but the Hoosiers are now sanguine that they can give Lincoln and Johnson a still more handsome majority than they gave Morton, notwithstanding the soldiers from that State are not allowed to vote. Pennsylvania, always doubtful, need be regarded no longer—as her vote for Mr. Lincoln next month, with the aid of her soldiers, may be considered as certain as Ohio's or Wisconsin's.

There are lessons in these late elections which men of all shades of political opinion, will do well to heed. They are the signs of the times that clearly indicate the things that must surely come to pass. The loyal people denounce as a lie and a cheat, the platform framed at Chicago on the 29th of last August. They repudiate the assertion that the war is a failure. They declare that the brave boys who have willingly periled all to vindicate the honor and glory of the old flag, shall not be recalled in disgrace, but that they shall be sustained all while there is a dollar or a man left. And we be unto that party or faction which puts itself in the way of the people's onward, triumphant march.

To whom it may concern.—For the last time, I hereby give notice that all notes and accounts due me must be paid at once. I have made this request several times before. From a good many I have not even received regrets. If any of my customers think that I have not waited long enough, I shall with differ than without making any words. At settlement I will have. The greenbacks or a judgment is the only way it can be settled.

R. J. RICHARDSON,
Janesville, Oct. 4, 1864.
d1w2m180

Letter from the 13th Regiment.

WHITESBURG, ALA., Sept. 1st 1864.
Editors Gazette.—Whitesburg is no place to boast of at present. The mad hand of war has left but three poor and one good house standing, accompanied by a number of two storied chimneys, monuments here as well as elsewhere in the South, of good things which are gone.

Once this was a place of some account as a point d'appui on the Tennessee River for the cotton marketing of this region, being only ten miles from Huntsville via a good Madison road.

Whitesburg is now noted only as headquarters of a detachment of the 13th Wisconsin, Lieut. Col. Chapman commanding, comprising Companies A, Lieut. Cobb, K, Capt. Norcross, B, Lieut. Brown, and a Company of Indiana cavalry. The three Companies of the 13th are situated about two miles apart on the river bank, Company K being at headquarters.

Comfortable quarters have been built, a block house and two forts erected, trade regulations with the citizens established, the guerrillas kept back among the mountains, and the river carefully watched, picketed and patrolled that the rebels cross neither by day nor night.

Frequent raids have been made across the river, prisoners taken, contrabands released from slavery, refugees assisted in escaping from a relentless despotism, in many cases stripped of everything essential to comfort by Union hater before leaving their homes, quantities of confederate stores destroyed, and horses, mules and other property seized and turned over to the U. S. authorities.

The Selma, (Alabama) despatch says: "The Tennessee River opposite Lacy's Springs is closely picketed and patrolled by Yankees, who are old soldiers and on one hundred days' men. They have killed numbers of our soldiers while attempting to cross."

A few days since, Company A's patrol captured, at break of day on an island, a confederate soldier with a fine horse and equipments. He had partly crossed the river with a heavy mail for secession, collected among the mountains. The letters were a strange medley. Some praise the "Yankees" and think them not so barbarous after all; others represent them as blood-thirsty demons holding them in a bondage too grievous to be borne. One lady prays her brother to kill all the rascally Yankees he can, and writes that her husband had been caught by them once but got away by "good talking," and other intelligence which led to said husband's arrest as a bushwhacker, and he is now in the hands of the military authorities in a fair way to try the salubrious climate of the North.

Other items were written which gave a clue to not a few snakes in the grass in this vicinity, who have taken the amnesty (the soldiers call it "the damnsy") bath.

By permission of Gen. Granger, Gen. Love his three daughters and others of the aristocracy of Huntsville crossed the river under a flag of truce. We crossed in a scow. The ladies in a flutter of excitement at the prospect of seeing their brother, Major Love of Gen. Claiborne's staff. One sister in a low whisper to the other "I wonder how he will look." The other, with a look of jealous envy at the bright bounties and rich blue of the Lieut. Col. and Capt. of Co. K, and the Chaplain's solemnly black—all in accordance with Uncle Sam's good taste—"I do hope he will be well dressed," then gazed intently through an eye glass at the crowd on the opposite side. As we neared the river bank, "He looks well," "He's got gloves on." The other with a downcast look "Oh dear not so very well neither." The boat touched the bank and lo! a confederate Major who had come from Atlanta with a chosen retinue of twenty men and two commissioned officers, to see the folks from home. The Major one of the "chivalry" had a coat of dirty gray, semi-tolerable linen (or home made cotton), pants, home spun, ring streaked and speckled, three hundred and fifty dollar boots of vast dimension and chiefly valuable in their adaptiveness to hiding the physical man from the soles of his feet nearly to his vest pockets—and on his huge gloves written in large caps: "The invader shall be driven from our soil."

Joyful was the meeting and earnest the embrace of brother and sisters who had been separated for years by this "crucial war," and on our return how the fair daughters best the Lieut. Col. with pleadings which might have melted a "heart of rock" for leave to send their brother clothes, gold coin &c, to supply his need.

I took occasion to hand the Major the last Gazette, which was eagerly read, and has had ere this, judging from the rebel papers we have received, due extensive circulation among the buttrenut hosts.

The remark was made "the Gazette will give them no comfort." Well were it for the cause of truth and liberty could the same be said of more of our Northern papers.

Yesterday I rode to Company B, found thirty-five men sick, scarcely enough men well to patrol the river and guard the camps. I called at a collection of negro quarters. "Massa has gone away" and left the blacks to take care of themselves. The planter promised them whatever they could raise. They have worked with a perseverance which should shame the man who says the negro will not work without an overseer. They selected land on the plantation to suit themselves, made no encroachments upon each others rights, had no quarrelling and tilled well the land.

Four negro women (two of them hindered by nurselings) and three boys have raised twenty-six acres of cotton the best we have seen in Alabama, twenty-five acres of good corn, and a capital garden. Their cotton alone at present rates will bring from five to six thousand dollars. Their homes looked clean and neat. On suggesting to them that many northern people think the blacks are shiftless and useless without masters, "sizz," said the lady, "oh, color," "gib us a chance an' see, why we's allers 'ported ourselves an' massa's people too."

It's mighty likely, we cant take care of ourselves. Ha, yah, de high golly!"

The summer has been delightful: heat never higher than 93° (July 1st), frequent rains, rarely any wind, good fruit. The country has grown up to weeds and brush and the ague is abundant. All of Co. K, with the exception of one man, and the detaching on quinine, officers not excepted, are or have been sick. The Doctor, Hospital Steward of Detachment, all the cooks, Twenty are in hospital in Huntsville. The camp of Co. K, is more like a hospital than a soldiers' camp. At inspection yesterday appeared nine men only, not enough for picket duty to render camps safe from guerrilla attacks at night, although two thirds of the picketing is done by the cavalry company camped near us. No offensive movements are made now. If the rebels will let us alone, it is all that can be asked at present.

Johnson's guerrillas hang about us constantly. They owe the Indiana cavalry a grudge, and attack them at every opportunity. Within a few days they have attacked a scouting party, killing one and wounding several. We brought the dead to Huntsville that he might rest with his comrades, though the worms had begun their work. At another time they killed four, wounded seven, and captured twenty six horses; and ten days' rations for a company, next day took a prisoner close by us and shot him to pieces. They have captured but one of the 13th and turned him over to the confederates. The mountains furnish abundant hiding places for them, and it is almost impossible to find their Johnson was a Methodist parson before the war.

It is a lovely country hereabouts. Between Whitesburg and Huntsville is a plain from two to ten miles in width, bounded by mountains. Along the McAdams road is not a decent house, and only four collections of negro huts. The huts are about twelve by twenty feet, windows, two feet square, no glass, wooden blinds, eighteen to twenty huts together making quite a negro village.

Were free labor to work its way here, this region of country, freed from its slavery begotten desolation, beautified by homes in close proximity to each other, adorned by church and school, and ornamented by the wild directed touch which freedom gives, would be a very Eden.

J. I. F.

Loyalty of the Churches.

The General Convention of Universalists held its session for 1864, in Concord, New Hampshire, commencing Sept. 20th.

The position of this growing denomination, as regards the political issues of the day, is unequivocal, as will be seen by the following extract from the proceedings of the Convention:

"Rev. M. Goodrich, Chairman of the Committee to report resolutions in regard to the state of the country, submitted the following, which received a unanimous vote, and this so emphatic, that the feeling of the denomination in regard to loyalty, will not be misapprehended:

"Resolved, That the fearful war with which our nation has been scourged for years, still continues, and makes additional demands on our courage, energy, patience and faith, therefore,

"Resolved, That we recognize in it the punishment of our people for their persistent arrogance and oppression. We cannot therefore, hope for the return of peace through efforts to rivet anew the chains of the bondman, or to perpetuate the former glaring inconsistencies between our professions of love for liberty, and the support of slavery.

"Resolved, That while we deplore the bloodshed, costliness and agonies of war, and earnestly pray for peace, we yet demand a cessation of hostilities which leaves it unsettled whether treason is to be rebuked, or petted and fondled, a delusion and a snare. If followed by attempts to bribe traitors to return to a nominal allegiance by the promise of surrendering to our armies for union and order, would show such dastardly perfidy in our government as would call down on our nation the stern displeasure of a righteous God, and a condemnation from all men. Such attempts would sound the knell of our nation, the shipwreck of our country.

"Resolved, That while we gratefully accord the meed of praise to Grant, Sherman and their brave associates, in command on the land, and to Farragut, Springfield, Porter, and other noble commanders on the sea, for their valor and skill, we desire to place on record our admiration for, and gratitude to the common soldiers and sailors: who, with little hope of distinction and fame, have cheerfully periled their lives for country and humanity. While so many are found ready to serve, as well as to be served, to follow as well as to lead, we will not disparage the Republic.

"Resolved, That while we recollect that it was not alone by the sword of Joshua, but also by the uplifted arm of Moses, that Israel prevailed over Amalek of old, we still recognize the power of earnest, trustful prayer. Most reverently, therefore, will we continue to supplicate the God of Sabbath, that justice and equity may be done in our land; that anarchy and misrule may be checked; and that righteous men may triumph, and peace speedily return; and that the Lord God may lift his face upon us, and bless us."

Hon. M. H. Carpenter at the Academy of Music.

We supposed, in describing the Union meetings lately held at the Academy of Music, that the draft on our superlatives, so far as numbers and enthusiasm of the audience were concerned, was at an end. But we were mistaken. All the meetings heretofore held, magnificent as they were, were outstripped in all respects, by that assembled last evening to listen to Hon. M. H. Carpenter, in his first speech in this campaign. We venture to say that the Academy of Music never before, since its inauguration, presented a sight so animating, so stirring, and cheering in all respects, as last evening, to any person who occupied a position to take in the whole scene at a glance.

Such a mass of human heads, such a sea of upturned faces, from gallery, dress circle, parquette and stage; never before greater orator or exhibition in that building—and all this with very little preliminary effort. No gun was fired, no drum beat, no instrument, brazen or otherwise, gave out its noise to attract a crowd. The simple newspaper and handbill announcement that "Hon. Matt H. Carpenter would speak" was all there was of it. And we were not sure but as many went away, utterly unable to get sitting or standing room as remained.

A capital song from the excellent glee club opened the exercises, when Mr. Pickin, President of the Young Men's Club,

introduced the orator, who, on rising, was greeted with hearty applause, and who followed in one of the most eloquent and telling speeches it has ever been our fortune to hear. Mr. Carpenter enjoys a very enviable reputation as an orator, but it was the opinion of those of the audience with whom we conversed, that he excelled himself on this occasion. We would be happy to print his speech in full; but any printed synopsis would do it injustice, wanting as it must, the sparkling eye, the finely modulated voice, and the expressive, earnest, candid manner of the orator. We wish, however, that it might have been heard by every honest McCrellan man, as well as every Republican, in Wisconsin.

—Milwaukee Sentinel.

INSURANCE HEADQUARTERS.
LIPPIN'S BLOCK, JANESVILLE, WIS., OCT. 1, 1864.

Are you insured? If not now is the time, fires are being put up for the winter, fires are constantly occurring in all directions. Those "very safe risks," first class dwellings, burn every day. A No. 1 brick store and other brick buildings are constantly being destroyed by fire, together with their contents.

E. L. Dimock is agent for all the sound Old Eastern Fire, Marine and Life Insurance Companies. You may be burned out to-night, get insured to-day.

Oct 3d a w m 11-13.

REMOVAL!
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DIARRHEA AND DYSENTERY.
We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Janesville and surrounding, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhea and dysentery.

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E. F. COLWELL wholesale agent for Wisconsin.
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AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, arising from specific causes, in both sexes—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent gratis in letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOWARD, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. 25¢ per copy.

COLGATE'S HONEY SOAP.
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Very Large and Choice
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Legal Advertisements

[illegible][illegible]

SPECIAL TAX
I want for the collection of
and that I will receive the same.

Dated Treasurer's Office, C.

For deposits on 11th Street

Minors of Owners.

Philip Dodge & Co., 1st 11th
Solomon Hutton, 8 1/2 11th

Charles D. Mead, trustee of the separate estate of Ann M. C. Smith, against: Martin O. Walker.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the Circuit Court for Rock county on the judgment rendered in said Court in the above entitled action, I have levied upon and shall offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder, on the sidewalk in front of the entrance to the Hyatt House Hotel, in the city of Janesville, in said county, on

THE 1st DAY OF AUGUST, A. D. 1884,

at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all of the right, title

The above sale is further postponed to the 18th day of September, A.D. 1864, then and there to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

The above sale is further postponed to the 20th of September inst., then and there to take place at the hour and place above mentioned.

R. T. Beck Co.,
Sherrif of Rock County

[illegible][illegible]

these east eighty-acre and one-half chain; thence north one and one-half chains; thence east nine serren links; thence north three and one-half chains and one-half link; thence west one chain and 774-100 chains. Also the following described piece of land: Bounded on the north by Bridge street; on the east by Bridge street; on the south and west conveyed by deed by John B. Searby and wife on James Mander, and west by the above described piece of land, being in all about two and one-fourth acres and of Bridge street, of the north and west in said judgment, with costs of sale. Dated Aug. 8, 1894.

R. F. MEYER,
Shirley Cook County,
Recorder & Taxer,
Concord & Iowa, Att'y for Plaintiff.
959-200040

TAX NOTICE

STATE OF WISCONSIN,) ss.
Rock County,)
Office of the Clerk of the County Board of Supervisors,
of the County of Rock, State of Wisconsin.

Notice is hereby given that the WISCONSIN STATE AND LOCAL TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1894 ARE NOW DUE AND PAYABLE TO THE CLERK OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS OF ROCK COUNTY WISCONSIN ON THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1894 AND THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1894 AND THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1894 AND THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1894 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JULY 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1895 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JULY 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1896 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JULY 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1897 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JULY 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1898 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF FEBRUARY 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MARCH 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF APRIL 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF MAY 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JULY 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF AUGUST 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF OCTOBER 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF DECEMBER 1899 AND THE 15TH DAY OF JANUARY 1900 AND

[illegible]

ON THE 22ND DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, the slave of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I will sell as the law directs the public auction, to wit:

ON TUESDAY DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, of that day, on the slave of the above named plaintiff and against the above named defendant, I will sell as the law directs in front of the First National Bank, in the city of Louisville, all that piece of land situate in Rock county, to wit: the west half of the south west quarter of section one, town two, north of range twelve east, so also the south west quarter of section one, town two, north of range twelve east, and also situated in the north west corner of said west half of said south west quarter of said section; on the above named premises, I will sell as the law directs the entire amount due the plaintiff in said judgment, to wit: the sum of \$28,784.

R. T. FLETCHER, Sheriff Rock County.
Cosden & A. C. FLETCHER, agents for said sale.

SHERIFF'S SALE—Circuit Court.
Rock County—John A. Burnham, plaintiff, against Elizabeth Bennett and Eliza Bennett, defendants.—
In pursuance of a judgment of sale and foreclosure of a mortgage made by said plaintiff against said defendants, I will sell as the law directs, to wit:

ON THURSDAY DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1864,
 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, on the sidewalk in front of the First National Bank in the city of Janesville, all the following described land situated in the town of Turtle, Rock county, state of Wisconsin, viz: The east half of the northwest quarter of section thirty, town one, range thirteen; and so much of said such thereof as shall be sufficient to satisfy the amount due the plaintiff in said judgment with costs of said suit, and of September 29, 1864, to-wit:
 R. T. PEMBER, Sheriff Rock County.
 CONGER & HAWES, Attys. sept30dauw7wa100